THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

No. 67. Vol. 4. NEW WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864. Price 6d. or 12 cts.

THIS JOURNAL is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and despatched by Mail and Express to all parts of these Colonies, Washington Territory, Oregon, California, the Eastern Provinces and Great Britain.
The utmost care is taken to procure authentic information from all the mining districts of British Columbia, and every exertion made to obtain reliable statistics respecting the country generally.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1864.

JUDICIAL REFORM.

A week ago we devoted a leader to the cursory consideration of the subject of imprisonment for debt. We use the term *cursory* in this connection, because the subject is one which cannot be thoroughly dealt with in the compass of one short article. We now propose to consider, very briefly, a question intimately connected with it, and which, although by no means new in these columns, possesses more or less interest to colonists generally. It must by this time be evident that the present judiciary is far from commensurate with the wants of the Colony. One judge for British Columbia is not enough. The amount of litigation amongst the miners is necessarily very considerable; and it is, we are sorry to say, enormously increased by the extraordinary mode adopted by the Gold Commissioners, who instead of adjudicating upon disputes constantly arising amongst miners respecting claims and mining rights &c., are in the habit of referring them to the legal gentlemen, who, in turn, generally manage to carry a case into the Supreme Court, which ought to have been summarily adjusted by the Gold Commissioners, and for no better reason than that the fees are much higher in the Supreme Court than they are in the Commissioner's Court. In this way litigation has been greatly increased in Cariboo, and very much of the hard earned money of the miner finds its way into the breeches' pocket of the periwig gentlemen. We would not be understood as advocating a continuance of this, to our thinking, abuse of the law. So far from that, we would strongly urge upon the Executive, the duty of making it the business of the Gold Commissioner, if, indeed, it be not already his business, to decide all those cases of dispute and so forth, naturally arising out of the work of mining, giving the right of appeal to a higher court in certain cases. But, after this has been done, and due allowance made for a decrease in the amount of litigation sure to follow such a reform, there will still be enough to demand the presence of the Supreme Court in the interior, if not during the whole time, at least at short intervals. But when we come to consider the circumstances of the lower portion of the Colony, the case is even stronger. The Court usually leaves for the interior in early spring, returning in November, and thus we are left destitute of any tribunal, to which cases involving a money consideration exceeding £50 can be carried. The evils of such a state of things are numerous, too much so to be considered in detail now. Amongst the more prominent, however, we would enumerate arrest and imprisonment for alleged debt, and the impossibility of going through the Bankrupt Court without being obliged to lie in jail sometimes for six or seven months, before a hearing can be obtained. Nor is the defectiveness of our judiciary confined to civil proceedings. What we have said with respect to that branch applies with equal force to the administration of criminal law. How frequently does it happen that men, arrested and committed for alleged crime, have to be kept in jail awaiting trial for five and sometimes six months, at the expense of justice and right, simply because the Court is five or six hundred miles away. Considering the nature and extent of the Colony and the character and wants of its inhabitants we unhesitatingly say that another judge is needed for British Columbia. But there are yet other reasons why this addition should be made, the consideration of which we must, however, postpone for a future occasion.

New Advertisements.

THE BANK
— OF —
BRITISH COLUMBIA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, - - - $1,250,000,

IN 12,500 SHARES OF $100 EACH,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER—Bank of British Columbia.
QUESNELLE MOUTH—Ditto.
CAMERONTON, CARIBOO—Ditto.

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.

VICTORIA—Bank of British Columbia.
NANAIMO—Ditto.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of British Columbia.
PORTLAND (Oregon)—Messrs. Ladd & Tilton.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.

IN CANADA.

MONTREAL—Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

IN ENGLAND.

National Provincial Bank of England.
North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.

IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

IN IRELAND.

Union Bank of Ireland.

LONDON OFFICE—80 Lombard Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for any amount not less than One Hundred Dollars.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS, bearing interest, issued for money lodged for fixed periods.

BILLS DISCOUNTED and COLLECTED; and BILLS of EXCHANGE on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York purchased.

DRAFTS issued on all the Branches and Agencies; and CREDITS granted on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York, authorizing payment for goods shipped to the Colonies.

GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES received for safe custody; Interest and Dividends Collected; Duties paid on goods in bond.

GOLD DUST & BARS PURCHASED,

Received on Deposit, or advances made upon them.

D. M. LANG, Acting Manager.
New Westminster, August, 1864. au20tc

HICK'S HOTEL!

Lytton Square, New Westminster, B. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public, and especially the Travelling Community, that he has just opened the above central and well known establishment, where he hopes, by reasonable charges and strict attention to the comfort of his customers, to receive a share of public patronage.

THE BAR

is supplied with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

PHILIP HICK, Proprietor.
New Westminster, Sept. 22, 1864. se24tc

BROKENBROW & EVANS,
BUTCHERS,
NEW WESTMINSTER MARKET,
COLUMBIA STREET,
CELEBRATED SAUSAGE MAKERS,

Dealers in all kinds of Salt Meats,

GENUINE YORKSHIRE HAMS, CELEBRATED WESTPHALIA HAMS, ST. CLARE'S BELFAST HAMS, VICTORIA (V. I.) SUGAR CURED HAMS, PUGET SOUND HAMS, OREGON HAMS. CALIFORNIA HAMS, HEYWOOD'S SUGAR CURED BREAKFAST BACON, SMOKED AND PICKLED TONGUES, PURE LEAF LARD, ETC., CUMBERLAND HAMS AND BACON. tc
ap23

FRENCH'S FISH MARKET,
FRONT STREET,
New Westminster.

In the above Market will always be found, in season,

FISH

Of Every kind, both Fresh, Salted and Smoked.

Also, in season, all kinds of

GAME.

Shipping Orders Promptly attended to.

FREDERICK KAYE & CO.
New Westminster, July 5, 1864. jy6 tc

BONSON & RICHARDS,
CARPENTERS, JOINERS
— AND —
CABINET MAKERS

HAMLY STREET, NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
New Westminster.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully beg to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in any branch of the above trades, on the most reasonable terms.

ESTIMATES, PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS made for every description of buildings.

☞ Orders left at the Workshop will receive prompt attention.

de10-1m BONSON & RICHARDS.

New Advertisements.

LONDON HOUSE,

JULY 21, 1864.

We have now ready our Large Stock of DRAPERY GOODS received by the "Royal Charlie;" they are all in perfect order, and in consequence of their late arrival will be Sold at very Low Prices for Cash.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

J. H. TURNER & Co.,
au17 6, FORT STREET.

THE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
MILL COMPANY,
[LIMITED.]
New Westminster,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they are now prepared to furnish all descriptions of

FIR, CEDAR AND SPRUCE
LUMBER,
BOTH ROUGH & DRESSED.
ALSO,
Tongued and Grooved Flooring,
IN ANY QUANTITIES.

From the superior character of the Mill just now completed, and from the facilities which they possess for shipping Lumber—there being sufficient depth of water at the Mill to float vessels of the largest size—they flatter themselves that they will be able to afford as great inducements to Lumber Dealers, and others, as any Mill on the Pacific Coast.

Bills of Lumber, of any dimensions, cut on the shortest notice.

Orders from Shippers or from the Interior are solicited, and will receive prompt and careful attention.

OFFICE—At J. A. Webster's Store, Columbia St.

J. A. WEBSTER & CO.
New Westminster, October 27, 1863. oc28-tc

LOCHLOMOND HOUSE!
AT THE
Seventy-four-mile Post
ON THE
Lillooet-Alexander Road.

THE PROPRIETOR calls the attention of travellers to Cariboo to this House, which is just opened for the travelling public, where GOOD MEALS can be had at all hours, with all the delicacies of the season.

THE BAR

will contain CIVILITY, and the best

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

This is the first house within 15 miles where good water can be obtained, and, being 27 miles above the Junction, affords a comfortable and convenient stopping place.

Packers, Stagers and Teamsters are informed that they will find good stabling and the best of provender, as well as an excellent run for cattle on the grounds.

The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may patronize the Lochlomond House.

JOHN McMURPHY.
Lochlomond, British Columbia, March, 1863. tc.

ANDERSON & Co.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK and will keep continuously Byass Porter and Ale, Martell and other Brandies, Scotch Whiskey, Rum, &c.
oc31 WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

TO LEASE—Lots suitable for business purposes.
J. A. R. HOMER

New Advertisements.

COLONIAL HOTEL,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Messrs. Grelley Brothers

Have added to their comfortable

Hotel and Restaurant,

A SPLENDID

Billiard Saloon,

In which will always be found the best

DRINKS AND CIGARS.

In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of

WINES, LIQUORS,
ALES, PORTER,
BRANDIES, RUM,
CIDER, SYRUPS,
CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c.,

which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or in case.

— ALSO —

THE BEST BRANDS OF

CIGARS,

Havanna, Manilla and Cheroots.

New Westminster, July 18, 1862. jy19

THE
LARGEST, FINEST
— AND —
CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT
— OF —
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
— AND —
SILVER-WARE,
— AT —
JUNGERMAN'S,
mh23 YATES ST., VICTORIA, V. I. 6m

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

HENRY HOLBROOK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
LIVERPOOL WHARF,
NEW WESTMINSTER.

BONDED AND FREE STORAGE for 600 tons Goods Every accommodation given to Goods landed on the Liverpool Wharf, for shipment up river.

A large assortment of Goods for sale at Victoria prices, with the duty added

W. J. ARMSTRONG,

COLUMBIA STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, CLASSWARE, AND

Oilman's Stores,

Would call the particular attention of Up-river Merchants, Steamboat Owners and others to his Stock, and ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Fresh Garden Seeds Just received and for sale.

W. J. ARMSTRONG.
New Westminster, March 27th, 1863. ma28-tc

Victoria Advertisements.

THE
Royal Insurance Company.
— FOR —
Fire & Life Insurance.

CAPITAL - - - - - Ten Million Dollars!

HEAD OFFICES,—Liverpool and London.

CHAIRMAN,
Charles Turner, Esq., M. P.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN,
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., & E. Johnston, Esq.
MANAGER AND ACTUARY,
PERCY M. DOVE, ESQ.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE APPOINTED the UNDERsigned their Agents for

Vancouver Island & British Columbia,

and will now accept proposals for Insurance both in the

Fire and Life Departments.

They feel confident that the known Standing and Character of this Office, the sound principles on which it is established and the magnitude of its resources, will obtain for it a fair share of public patronage.

James Dickson, Esq., M. D., has been appointed Medical Examiner to the Life Branch.

ANDERSON & CO.,
Wharf Street.
Victoria, 20th January, 1863. ja24

EXPRESS.

DIETZ & NELSON'S
British Columbia & Victoria Express,
CONNECTING AT VICTORIA WITH
Wells Fargo & Co.,
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE;
AND AT YALE AND LILLOOET WITH
BARNARD'S CARIBOO EXPRESS,
FOR
Cariboo and the Northern Mines,

CONVEYING Treasure, Valuables, Letters, Packages and Parcels;
PURCHASING of Drafts and Bills of Exchange from Wells Fargo & Co., and other Banking Houses;
COLLECTING Drafts, Notes of Hand, Debts, &c.
EXECUTING Commissions, Orders, Enquiries;
FORWARDING of Merchandise, Packages, Parcels, &c;
ATTENDING to the Registration of Mortgages, Deeds, and other Documents, the Assaying of Gold Dust, Silver and other Ores;
PARTICULAR attention given to the purchasing of Goods at New Westminster, B. C., and Victoria, V. I., on the most favorable terms, and shipping to destination;
LANDING WARRANTS Prepared and Goods passed through the Custom House without delay.

New Westminster, March 13th, 1863. ma14 tc

CITY BAKERY
— AND —
COFFEE SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to his new and commodious establishment on the

Corner of Columbia and Hall Streets,

where he hopes to receive from a generous and discriminating public an extended patronage, commensurate with his increased facilities for accommodating them.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pies and Cakes,

supplied at all hours, and at reduced rates.

☞ Orders for WEDDINGS and PARTIES promptly attended to.

JOSEPH SOREL.
New Westminster, March 3, 1863. ma4

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!!

JUST RECEIVED, from San Francisco direct, 500 gals. No. 1 Chicopee Coal Oil, in first rate order, which we will sell to traders at lower prices than it can be laid down here from Victoria.

PICHT & HOYT.

N. B.—We shall always have a stock of the same on hand.
New Westminster, April 1, 1864. ap2tc

FOR SALE!

THREE SUBURBAN LOTS, two of which adjoin the city, and comprise the entire frontage of the northwest side of St. Patrick's Square, affording a delightful southern aspect, and charmingly situated for a residence.

ALSO—A Lot in the original survey of the city. Terms most reasonable.

Apply to WILLIAM CLARKSON,
Land & General Agent.
New Westminster, July 19, 1864. jy20ts

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY, SEP. 5, 1864.

IS THIS AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY?

We emphatically say yes, notwithstanding that in saying so we are brought into direct antagonism with the Venerable the Archdeacon of Columbia, whose excellent letter we publish in another column. The Archdeacon spares us much of the pain of contradicting him, inasmuch as he contradicts himself to a very great extent. He sets out with the general assertion that this is not an agricultural country, and then adduces proof that it is. There is much in this letter which may be accounted for by the circumstance that, accustomed as he is to the broad and well-tilled fields of "merry old England," the writer sets down the timbered land of British Columbia as non-agricultural, simply because it is covered with the primeval forest—because he finds it in its normal condition. Was England never in the same condition? Was Canada, a country to which he alludes as agricultural, not a land of "mountain and forest?" That province, now exporting its millions of grain, and sustaining a population of nearly three millions, was originally covered with *dense* forest; and English gentlemen who visited it in earlier times pooh-poohed the very idea of cultivating its soil. They considered it a matter of impossibility to get rid of the trees and stumps with which the soil was so profusely adorned. But what was the result? The class to which we allude did not transform the wilderness into a fruitful field; but others did. "Anglo-Saxon energy and muscle" did it though; and now it is quoted as an "agricultural country." Look at California, also. Was it pronounced agricultural at first? Quite the contrary. Now it is largely exporting; and we would remind the Archdeacon that amongst its agricultural districts some of those in which artificial watering is almost universally resorted to rank the highest. We admit that in much of the section traversed by our correspondent the altitude is such as to expose crops to late and early frosts; but it must be recollected that these elevated plateaux constitute but an infinitesimal portion of the Colony. There are many millions of acres of excellent soil entirely free from any of the objections alluded to, and which the writer has never seen. British Columbia possesses an infinitely superior climate to Canada and most parts of the United States of America; and she has abundance of soil equally rich, with this important advantage, that very much of the land is open and ready for the plough. We might go on *ad infinitum* to give instances to prove the adaptability of both soil and climate for raising almost all kinds of agricultural produce. The salubrious climate, the fertile soils and the great breadth of open prairie lands possessed by this Colony, all unite in inviting to our shores the agriculturist as well as the miner. And why should they not come? Hens will live and lay as well here as in the most favored districts of England; and yet eggs readily bring *one dollar a dozen* in our market! Cows thrive all the year round without housing or fodder; and yet butter commands seventy-five cents (three shillings) a pound here. And so on with everything else. Why then, we ask, should not the farmer come? Where else can he go to find such a climate, such facilities and such prices? There is no doubt, that, for many years to come, minerals must be our chief source of wealth, as they are and will continue to be the chief attraction to emigration. And it is this very fact which causes so many to overlook agriculture and every other branch of industry. People come for gold, and they have little patience to attend to the subject of agriculture or anything else of so tame and commonplace a character. Upon the whole the Archdeacon's letter is a valuable paper, and conveys much information, And, after all, perhaps it is better that people emigrating to a rough, new country like this should, in the first instance, underestimate its advantages, and they will be the better prepared to encounter the hardships and disappointments which are always to be met with. While, therefore, we conscientiously hold British Columbia to be a most inviting field for the agriculturist, both on account of its climate, soil and markets, yet we cheerfully publish the Venerable Archdeacon's letter.

New Advertisements.

COAL! COAL!!

WE ARE PREPAED TO DELIVER

NANAIMO COAL

ON THE WHARF AT

11 DOLLARS A TON

Orders left with us will receive prompt attention. Arrivals every week.

PICHT & HOYT,
Agents for Vancouver Coal Company.
New Westminster, October 4, 1864. oc5tc

Selling off at Cost!

The Largest Stock in New Westminster, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Millinery, Haberdashery, Clothing, Ribbons, Hosiery, Ladies', Children's and Gents' Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions, Groceries, etc., etc.

At **H. EICKHOFF'S,** ***Front Street.***

se24tc

CUSTOM HOUSE SALE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 15th PROXIMO, WILL BE sold by Public Auction, in front of the Revenue Station, New Westminster,

THE SLOOP "GIPSY GIRL!"

with Mast and Sails, seized and condemned for a breach of the Customs Laws of British Columbia.

By order of the
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.
Custom House, Sept. 28, 1864. oc1td

A CARD!

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

SIR:—As large and mighty advertisements have of late become so common, we think it an almost unwarrantable proceeding to inform the public that we have superseded the Town Council in C. Millard's stone building, where consigned goods in great variety and of the latest fashion must be sold.

Auction Sales will be held twice a week, commencing on Wednesday, 5th instant, at noon.

oc1tc HOOPER & CO.

NEW WESTMINSTER AND NANAIMO DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.

THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.'S EXPRESS STR.

"FIDELITER" (Iron)

will run as follows:

Leave NANAIMO every TUESDAY, at 10 a. m., for NEW WESTMINSTER, arriving about 3 p. m., and will leave NEW WESTMISTER at 7 a. m., on WEDNESDAYS, for NANAIMO.

The *Fideliter* also sails for VICTORIA and calls at the following places:

Leaves NANAIMO at 7 a. m. on THURSDAYS, calling at SALT SPRING about 9·30 a. m.; MAPLE BAY about 10·30 a. m.; COWITCHAN about noon; returning from VICTORIA on MONDAY, at 9 a. m.

oc1m

TO BE SOLD FOR $1000.

(TERMS—HALF CASH, AND BALANCE WITHIN 12 MONTHS.)

THE PROPERTY FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE STANISLAUS HOUSE, on the Douglas Portage, together with about 4 acres of Land, fenced and partly cleared, around the house, and growing No. 1 Vegetables. There is also about 10 acres more adjoining. The place has the advantage of being well located for obtaining a share of the public patronage as well as being a regular team stand for the Douglas teams. For further particulars apply to JONATHAN MOREY, at the R. E. Camp, New Westminster, or to

W. E. STEIN,
At the Hot Springs, Douglas Portage, British Columbia.
September 30, 1864. oc1tc

GEORGE HOOPER,

LAND AGENT, &C.

BEGS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand, for private sale, a large number of

TOWN & SUBURBAN LOTS!

and in many cases is authorised to deal liberally with purchasers. se14tc

NOTICE.

GEO. HOOPER has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

Wednesday, the 19th October, Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

EIGHTEEN TOWN LOTS,

twelve of which have frontages on Douglas Street, Queen's Avenue and Halifax Street; six have frontages on Queen's Lane.

This property is most desirably situated for building purposes—having an admirable view of the gulf and islands—is fenced and under crop.

To parties intending to build it offers an opportunity scarcely to be met again in the precincts of the city. A plan of the same may be seen at the Colonial Hotel, and at the Auctioneer's office.

After which, same day, he will sell

Lot 3, Block XXIV,
Lot 10, Block XXVII,
½ Lot 2, Block XV.

The latter with building thereon, formerly used as a Distillery, and having a nice stream of water constantly running.

These Lots are also cleared, and will be found well situated and valuable property. se14td

$20,000 CASH!

WANTED IN PAYMENT FOR

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, &C.

THE subscribers would beg to inform their numerous friends, and the public generally, that they have received, and are receiving by every steamer, the best and most choice selection of DRY GOODS CLOTHING, HABERDASHERY, HOSIERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold at prices that will defy competition, for CASH. "Small profits and Quick Returns" being the order of the day, intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. *All goods marked in Plain Figures.*

CLUTE & MAJOR, Columbia St.

se21tc

"AROUSE YE THEN, MY MERRY MERRY MEN,

—FOR—

IT IS OUR OPENING DAY."

ARTHUR BULLOCK

Solicits the patronage of the Public for his New Store. His Stock will consist of

Ladies' Dresses,	Flannels,	Children's Boots,
Balmoral Skirts,	Calicoes,	French Kid Gloves (75c.),
Table Linen,	Ribbons,	Furnishing Goods,
Ladies' Underclothing,	Hats,	Men's Hats,
Infants' do	Ladies' Boots,	Etc., Etc., Etc.,

MEN'S CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

New Westminster, September 7, 1864. se7 tc

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

LOTS 17 and 18, adjoining Lots, in Block XIX. Lot 18 contains 20 large and choice Fruit Trees. These Lots have the advantage of a spring-well, from which excellent water can be obtained all the year round; and the soil is unequalled in the city. Price, $1,150. Information can be obtained at this office. se10tc

W. GRIEVE,

Tailor and Clothier,

Two Doors East of the Colonial Hotel,
Columbia Street.

ALL ORDERS entrusted to his care promptly attended to, and work finished in the latest style. d3

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

WHARF STREET,

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

H. N. DICKSON & CO., - - - LONDON.
DICKSON, DEWOLF & CO., - SAN FRANCISCO.
jy15-tc

New Advertisements.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
New Westminster, Sept. 27, 1864.

THE GOVERNOR has before him a proposal for the establishment of steam communication between Panama and New Westminster, and is of opinion that terms acceptable to the Colony may be secured, if Coal be found within a reasonable distance of the navigable portion of Fraser River.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS will be granted for the discovery of a SEAM of COAL, fit for steaming purposes, and capable of being worked with advantage, within one mile of Fraser River, at or below Yale, or within a mile of Burard's Inlet.

This reward may be increased should the Coal be discovered within convenient proximity of the spot to which it is proposed that the Steam Vessels should resort.

The Governor in Council to be the sole judge as to whether the Premium is to be awarded.

By command,
CHARLES GOOD,
se28 3m for the Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to announce to the Public that they have purchased the

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS

hitherto carried on by Mr. G. R. ASHWELL, and are making arrangements for continuing the business in all its branches and upon an extended scale. They will import all their goods direct from the Eastern manufactories, from which they have now a large assortment *in transitu*, and, consequently, will be enabled to supply the market at greatly reduced rates.

N. B.—Will shortly arrive, a few "GRAND SCALE" PIANOS, from McPhail & Co.'s Factory, Boston.

WITHROW & TILLEY.
New Westminster, Sept. 20, 1864. se21tc

WILLIAM CLARKSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

HAS ON HAND OVER THIRTY VERY VALUABLE Town Lots. Any person wishing to purchase either improved or non-improved

CITY OR RURAL LANDS

will find it to their advantage to call upon Mr. C. for full particulars of situation, prices, &c., &c., se3tc

DOUGLAS-LILLOOET ROUTE.

PEMBERTON HOUSE, PORT PEMBERTON!

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE is now kept by the undersigned, who guarantees that its past reputation as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL shall be well maintained by him; and he is desirous of securing to the public that amount of comfort and accommodation for both ladies and gentlemen that the traveller both desires and expects. He will further guarantee that no one shall leave his house without getting "value received" for his money, and that in the shape of a good meal, good lodging, and attention to his wants at a fair remuneration.

There are also private rooms for families, and for those who desire them. There is a Bar attached to the House, with good Liquors, Cigars, etc., etc., and a Bagatelle table for their use and diversion.

The undersigned hopes for a fair share of patronage, and that the merits of this route, in the accommodation, ease and quickness of travel which it affords, will be appreciated by the travelling public.

au13tc WILLIAM SMITH.

TO LET.

THE COLUMBIA HOTEL!

THIS LARGE HOUSE is advantageously situated for a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being only a short distance from the wharf on Lytton Square. It has just undergone a thorough renovation, and, if requisite, can be further improved and enlarged. This affords a good opportunity to any person who understands the business to make a small fortune, as the rent will be moderate. The Hotel contains ample furniture, which can be purchased upon the most favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises. se10tc

BRICKS, BRICKS.

FOR SALE!

50,000 BRICKS of British Columbia manufacture. Price $12 per thousand, free of wharfage. Apply to

JOHN MURRAY.
New Westminster, Sept. 23, 1863. se24tc

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

THE ABOVE

RESTAURANT

is now reopened by the undersigned, who have entirely refitted the House, and hope, by strict attention to business in securing comfort and accommodation to travellers and the public generally, to merit a share of their patronage.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

BENNEY & ROEBOTTOM.
New Westminster, Sept. 2, 1864. se3tc

LOWE BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Provisions, Groceries, French Wines,

LIQUORS AND HAVANA CIGARS,

RIED'S BLOCK, WHARF STREET.

ap6 VICTORIA, V.I. tc

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1864.

New Placer Diggings.

A party of prospectors went up Seymour Creek a considerable distance above the quartz ledge last week and report the discovery of good placer diggings. They had an interview with Governor Seymour on Monday, showed His Excellency the prospects obtained, and described the appearance of the country, and the result was a proposal on the part of His Excellency to send a party of men at once to cut a trail from the mouth of Seymour Creek to the locality where the gold has been found. These diggings are upon a tributary of Seymour Creek, which the discoverers have named Birch Creek, out of compliment to the Colonial Secretary. The gold obtained is heavy and very much resembles Sooke gold. The discoverers are very confident that they have a good thing, and have, of course, secured discovery claims. These strikes have induced, as a matter of course, a considerable amount of prospecting in that direction, and boats and Indians are in brisk demand between Port Moody and the mouth of Seymour Creek, the latter having struck for $2 a day upon the strength of the excitement. We are not going to pronounce upon diggings not yet prospected; but this much we will say, that there is little doubt about the discovery as above stated, and from the description given of the country we feel very hopeful that good and extensive diggings will be found there. Meanwhile prospecting has received an impetus which promises to result in what we have so long desired, viz., a better acquaintance with the country more immediately around this city.

Later from Cariboo.

Our advices from Cariboo are to the 28th ult., but possess no feature of special interest. The annual election of a Mining Board had taken place on Williams Creek, resulting in the election of the following gentlemen: Messrs. McLaughlin, Steel, Henniss, Polmen and Dewdney. There is no mining news worth publishing. We may say, generally, however, that there is a falling off in the gross yield. From Grouse and Lowhee Creeks the news is more cheering. The weather was becoming less agreeable. The state of the provision market unchanged.

The Chilacoten Indians had been placed on trial at the Mouth of Quesnelle last week. Two were found guilty. The others were remanded in order to procure further evidence.

Mr. Spence is making preparations for bridging the Thomson.

Arrival of $140,000 in Treasure.

Fully $140,000 in treasure came down by the *Reliance* yesterday, as follows: The Bank of British Columbia, $80,000; Dietz & Nelson, $21,000; and the balance in private hands.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Hon. H. Holbrook had held a meeting at Douglas in which he came off with flying colors; Mr. J. T. Scott spoke in his favor.—For the Hope-Yale-Lytton District there are three candidates in the field, viz: Mr. Smith, who took his seat at the fag end of the last session and voted for secret legislation and against an extension of representation; Mr. Cornwall, a lawyer residing near Lytton; and Mr. W. J. Armstrong, merchant of this city. The electors will best promote their interests by returning Mr. Armstrong, a gentleman who has been closely identified with every liberal movement since 1858, and who will at all times be at his post.

MOVEMENTS OF RIVER STEAMERS.—The str. *Flying Dutchman*, Capt. Deighton, arrived from Douglas on Sunday, and left for Victoria on Monday.—The str. *Fideliter* arrived from Nanaimo yesterday, returning this morning.—The str. *Reliance*, Capt. Irving, went up to Yale on Saturday, and returned last night.—The str. *Henrietta*, Capt. Devries, left for Douglas on Saturday.—The str. *Enterprise*, Capt. Mouat, arrived from Victoria last evening, and leaves to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE "FIDELITER."—This smart and pretty little iron steamer made her appearance in our harbor shortly after four o'clock yesterday, on her first regular trip. She brought a number of passengers, amongst whom we observed Capt. Nicol, the London head of the Vancouver Coal Company, and the Rev. Mr. Good, Rector of Nanaimo. The *Fideliter* left at 7 o'clock this morning for Nanaimo.

JOURNALS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—A blue book under this title has just been issued from the Government printing office, containing the minutes of proceedings during the late session of the Legislature, together with the opening and prorogation speeches, &c., &c. The pamphlet is very creditably gotten up, and will be useful as a reference. We have to thank the Clerk of the Council for a copy.

LOSS OF THE TELEGRAPH WIRE.—We observe with regret that by the loss of the ship *Thebes*, off Cape Horn, the Telegraph Co. have lost the wire intended to connect Vancouver Island with the mainland. It was of British manufacture, and worth $15,000.

DR. RAE, of the overland telegraph, came up by the *Enterprise* last night, and is now in this city.

A RUSH.—The str. *Reliance* came down from Yale last night, bringing 200 passengers, of whom 40 were Chinamen.

THE WEATHER for the past week has been delightful, with occasional showers.

The News from the East.

The following summary of Eastern news we take from the *Vancourer Times*, for a copy of which we are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Good, of Nanaimo, who came up by the *Fideliter* yesterday:

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—It is ascertained that Early's shattered forces have abandoned the Staunton road and are retreating in disorder *via* Culpepper and Gordonsville, directly towards Richmond, leaving the road beyond Lynchburg unobstructed, while Lee is unable to spare another army sufficiently large to oppose Sheridan's advance. The news from Sheridan's army created the wildest excitement throughout the city yesterday. The capture of Fisher's Hill, the great stronghold and key to the upper part of the Valley, with the addition of 16 cannon and several thousand prisoners to the trophies already won by our victorious army, is regarded here as conclusive evidence of the complete destruction of the rebel army of the Valley, and the opening of the whole route to Lynchburg, which necessarily must bring about a speedy evacuation of Richmond, or the capture of the rebel Capital and Lee's whole army. Sheridan's prisoners are so numerous that it has been found necessary to send him reinforcements to act as a guard over them. Officers of Grant's army are betting that Petersburg will be in our possession within ten days.

CAIRO, Sept. 24.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 23d, publishes, on what is regarded as reliable authority, the substance of a dispatch received at Holly Springs, announcing the unconditionable surrender of Mobile to our gunboats. No dates given. The gunboats approached the city so closely that they could have destroyed it without difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—There are 6,500 prisoners confined at Port Lookout, 20 refugees crossed the river and succeeded in reaching that place—some are from Richmond. They say the news of Early's first defeat had reached there and caused the greatest alarm and confusion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Army of the Potomac correspondent of the *Herald* says the rebels have changed their troops in front of our lines in consequence of heavy desertions. Shotted shell on the 22d pretty effectually used up the rebels. The Spring Hill Battery at Petersburg must have suffered severely from the effects of the dropping shells. The rebels hardly responded.—Five Federal officers including a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, Major and two Captains, were expelled from the army and sent into the rebel lines for speaking disrespectfully of the President in the presence of the enemy, while accompanying a flag of truce. They have been sent to Richmond where they will be confined during the war, for fighting against their principles.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Sept 20—Gen. Early reports that on the morning of the 19th the enemy advanced on Winchester road near which place we met his attack which was repulsed from early in the day till nearly night, when we fell back to Newton and this morning to Fisher's Hill. Our loss is reported heavy Gens. Rhoades and Goodwin were killed Three peices of artillery were taken and several batteries were lost. Trains and supplies were brought off safely. LEE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Richmond *Dispatch* speaking of matters before Petersburg, says: On our extreme right and enemy's left both parties were watching each other with sleepless vigilance. Each day adds strength to the defensive works. The tug of war, come when it may, will be one of the bloodiest of this bloody contest.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 22d gravely asserts that Early's position at Fisher's Hill is impregnable, whence he could again advance on the enemy.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—On Friday Forrest with 4,000 men crossed the Tennessee River into Posey county, Tenn. His whole force is estimated at 8,000 men and 10 guns. He attacked Athens, Ala., with a large force, and after a severe fight the garrison surrendered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Dispatches from Sheridan up to 11 o'clock, night, (24th,) dated six miles south of New Market, has been received. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without being able to bring on a general engagement. The enemy were moving rapidly, and he had no cavalry present to hold them. Gen. Torbett had attacked their force at Surry Court House and captured a number of prisoners. Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all towns from Winchester to New Market. Twenty pieces of artillery were captured, together with 1100 prisoners at Fisher's Hill, and a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers, intrenching tools, small arms and *debris*. No list of captured material has been received. Small towns through the valley contain a great many rebel wounded. Stevenson reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of trains and wounded. Twenty captured guns and 80 additional captured officers.—Jeff Davis is reported to be in Macon, Ga. Reports have also been received from Camby and Steele in Arkansas. They had been strongly reinforced, and had taken the offensive.

(Signed) STANTON.

A Washington special says that each gap into Shenandoah Valley will be fortified to prevent a future raid.—Yesterday Col. Pace, commanding the Elk river bridge, evacuated. At daylight this morning Forrest took possession. His force is estimated at 7,000 strong, with three batteries. He is represented as having butchered all the negroes captured who wore the Federal uniform.—From intercepted dispatches it appears that Early was instructed by Lee to hold the valley at all hazards. Sheridan is still pursuing him, picking up prisoners all along the road. It is stated on reliable authority that we have taken 3,000 prisoners within the last three days.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—Mobile advices report the gunboat expedition up Fish river. It has destroyed saw-mills, grist-mills, ship yards and lumber yards, valued at $1,000,000. Fort Gains is in fine condition. Very little of Fort Morgan can be made serviceable.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—Rosecrans has issued an order suspending all business not absolutely necessary after 12 o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of organizing for defense. Exempts are requested to join. Rosecrans has issued an eloquent appeal to the citizens of Missouri to take up arms to defend their home and repel the invaders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Gen. McDowell, Gov. Low and Collector James telegraphed to the Secretary, Mr. Fessenden, relative to recent orders forbidding foreign vessels to load or discharge in Puget Sound, save at Port Angelos. Secretary Fessenden telegraphs today removing embargo.—Discount at the Bank of England 9 per cent., with expectation of being immediately raised to 11.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A City Point correspondent of the 26th says: Early's defeat has given much uneasiness in Lee's army. Lee is evidently centering his army around Petersburg in order to spare reinforcements for Early. Lee's movements are not wholly defined yet, but he cannot maintain his present line of ten miles in the face of Grant's strong reinforcements.—Correspondents with Sheridan report continued pursuit of Early. The number of prisoners is swelling rapidly every hour. Early will not give battle unless cornered. Sheridan expected Torbett to intercept and capture the whole army, but Torbett encountered a division of reinforcements which he engaged all day, otherwise Early's whole command would have been bagged. Our loss is killed and wounded at Fisher's Hill is 200.

Crook's charge at Fisher's Hill was so rapid that the rebel artillery, loaded to the muzzle, was captured before it could be discharged. Official reports show the rebel loss about 11,000.

Sept. 27.—The *Post* states authoritatively that Sherman's peace negotiations in Georgia will be unconditional submission to the Federal Government and acknowledgment of its right, and an open admission that war was for plunder and crime. If the Georgia authorities agree to these preliminaries Sherman will meet them frankly and cheerfully.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.—Rosseau skirmished with Forrest all day, falling back from Pulaski, but re-advancing and holding the town in the evening. The enemy will probably attack in the morning.—Cerro Gordon Williams will unite with Forrest, who has seven thousand men and twenty pieces of artillery. Six regiments are reported sent to him from Wheeler.—Colonel Donaldson has organized 7,000 troops in the department of Cumberland to co-operate with the regulars in case of necessity.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The *Commercial's* special says that prominent Georgia refugees now here are confident that some kind of an arrangement will be effected between Gov. Brown and Gen. Sherman through which the State of Georgia will secede from the Confederacy.—The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has not been disturbed. Ample measures have been taken to keep up uninterrupted communication between Nashville and Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.—Dispatches from the telegraph operators at Pulaski say Rousseau is heavily pressed by Forrest, and is slowly falling back. It is reported that an attempt is being made by the enemy with 3,000 men and six pieces of artillery to flank Rousseau. There has been heavy skirmishing all day. The enemy is advancing on our infantry.

The *Tribune's* correspondent learns from a rebel Captain that Lee's army a month ago was from 65,000 to 70,000 strong, including a whole army corps. Lee was the only General in whom the Southern people had any confidence; but his army is full of disaffected men.

Steamer *Golden Age* arrived this morning. The Eastern Line just up, (it had been down for two days.) Gold in New York yesterday, 198. (It has been as low as 180.) Forrest's advance has been checked at Pulaski, from whence he has withdrawn Sheridan is still pursuing Early, and is cutting him up badly.—All All quiet on the Potomac.—The ship "*Thebes*," from London, lost off Cape Horn July 12th, had on board the Vancouver Island cable.

Legal tenders in San Francisco, 50 to 51.

CORRESPONDENCE.

On my return from a journey through the eastern district, of the Colony you asked me to give you my opinion as to its resources, on the ground that information on such a subject would be of interest to your non-traveling readers. I now with pleasure accede to your request. Should any of my remarks be deemed unsound I shall be thankful to those who will show me where I am in error. To really benefit the Colony the object of all should be not victory but truth.

The questions commonly put to me are the following. "What think you of the Kootanais mines?" "Do you consider ours an agricultural country?" "What are its grazing advantages?" Let us take them as they stand. With respect to the Kootanais mines, I can only say that in all quarters the most cheering accounts were given of that new mining district, but it is only fair to add that those who delivered those accounts had but very poor authority whereon to base their statements. I believe that since the first communication from Mr. Haynes, the magistrate, no further reliable information has been received from Kootanais, beyond that of Dr. Tolmie, a cautious and intelligent traveler, who said that he "had good reason to believe that 700 miners had recorded claims and were doing thoroughly well." The Colonial Secretary will shortly return with full particulars. Till then our wisdom is to hope much and believe little.

"Do you consider ours an agricultural country?" If you mean by *agricultural* country a country which will *command* a population solely from its agricultural advantages, I can safely say "no, it is not," and the man who asserts that it is must either have a very hopeful turn of mind or not be a judge of land and its cultivation. To the west of the Fraser all is mountain and forest, and the same may be said of the belt between the Columbia River and the Rocky Mountains, so that in support of my opinion I shall confine my remarks to the vast region almost encircled by those noble rivers. Leaving Lillooet and Yale by the wagon road and traveling northwards to Alexander the first spot which promises well for grain is the Cut-off Valley. I call it a *spot*, for a narrow strip of land a few miles in length deserves no more important word—and when we consider that this limited area lies some 3000 feet above the level of the sea, is exposed to frosts in June, nay, in July, and has to depend upon irrigation, carried on at no light expense, we may safely say that the Cut-off Valley helps little to prove British Columbia an agricultural country. Continue on the road to Lake LaHache, Williams Lake, Deep Creek Valley and Alexander. As you enter that beautiful district, often reminding you of a long line of well-cared-for English parks, what do you find? You find a new climate, inasmuch as rain falls at times, and some years irrigation is not necessary; but in this far north quarter so elevated is the land that there is the same serious danger from frosts in summer—no season can be relied on. This year the crops have been almost entirely destroyed by late frosts. I may remark that the grain grown beyond Lake LaHache up to the present has been watered artificially. Pass now from Hope over the Cascade Range to the much-lauded Similkameen Valley. Not a mile square, nay, not an acre, of agricultural land did I see until I reached McNeil's, where there is a swampy district of about a thousand acres, which might by means of capital and skill be made to produce good crops. An oasis of not two miles square will serve little to support the Colony in a claim to be worthy the name agricultural.

Turning to the left from the Similkameen Valley and taking a north-easterly direction you strike the Okanagan Lakes; crossing the river at the foot of the Grent Lake, and toiling over the mountain trail, you reach the Mission. Here commences the best grain district in the Colony, and that of no small extent, lying not more than 700 feet above the level of the sea, and often visited by genial showers. But even here the crops suffer not seldom from drought, and sometimes from late frosts. Moreover irrigation is always resorted to where water can be obtained. This year grass-hoppers have cleared everything before them. Even the Okanagan country cannot, in the common acceptation of the term, be fairly called *agricultural*, in other words its grain-producing power will never draw to it a large rural population, especially when we consider its vast distance from all markets, and the closeness of the American territory. I may now, I think, fairly be asked by some indignant British Columbian, "Do you, sir, mean to maintain that we are so thoroughly devoid of grain-producing land that we shall always have to import grain into the Colony?" So far from that, I maintain that within three years not a bushel of foreign barley or oats will pass the Custom House for the upper country, and within five years ample flour will be ground to meet the demands of the colonists. But let it be remembered that a country with very limited agricultural resources will feed a small and slowly-increasing population. Nothing surprised me more during my late journey than the progress in the cultivation of barley and oats since May of 1863. I should think thrice the quantity has been housed this year south of Clinton, and that the supply is large we may conclude from the fact that many tons were only the other day dropped down the Fraser from the Lillooet district and sold at Lytton for 8 cts. per lb. It was quite cheering to see the fine and large fields of grain and vegetables between Lillooet and the Pavilion Mountain and along the Bonaparte. As rain rarely falls there I need scarcely observe that the crops were watered artificially. British Columbia, beyond doubt, teems with riches, but they are hard to reach. In good truth it is a hard Colony to deal with, and nothing save its minerals can bring to it a population. I believe Anglo-Saxon energy and muscle will in due time discover those minerals. Many a rush will there be, and each rush will leave behind it a certain number of settlers, but we cannot reasonably expect to see a million of souls in the land for many a long day. We therefore need be under no anxiety about our agricultural resources. The country will abundantly supply the colonists and the animals used by them with all the grain they will require, and with that we must be satisfied. As to becoming a grain exporting colony or inducing immigrants to set aside the Cape Colonies, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, say nothing of the United States and its vast and rich plains, and seek British Columbia, at great expense, to farm there, we might as well try to fly as to bring about such a result; and the sooner our well intentioned friends cease to speak of British Columbia as a rich grain producing colony the sooner will its real worth be appreciated. Timber, fish, oil, skins, ship-building, telegraphs, railways, ranches, are all nice things to talk about, but they will never bring a population. They will certainly help as far as they go; but to mineral wealth we must look to invite settlers, and once let the settlers appear and we shall be able to feed them as fast as they come, and that abundantly, from our own soil. Many of the farmers are even now talking of putting up grist mills, and one intelligent and enterprising man told me that next year he would have a large water mill and a large breadth of wheat wherewith to supply it. Pleasing facts these; but again I say, minerals are our great stand-by. Take away our minerals, then mills, steamers, wagons, pack trains and people will speedily disappear, and the interior of the land be left to the Siwash, the trapper and the fur dealer. Develop our minerals, and my belief is British Columbia will prove in due time, not in a hurry, but steadily and surely, one of the richest possessions of the British Empire.

As to the grazing advantages of the Colony, that is a matter easily dealt with. Millions of cattle might feed on the high lands above the Fraser, along the richly grassed country of Kamloops, Shuswap, Okanagan, Similkameen and elsewhere. Still stock-raising will for some time be confined to small herds, because the prudent breeder must always have by him sufficient hay and other provender to meet the demands of a severe winter, and to supply that provender to a large extent will, as long as labor is scarce and therefore dear, be out of his power. Again, to grow meat and have no one to eat it would never pay. Yet it is no small satisfaction to know that when a large population shall call for it British Columbia can provide easily, at much less than a bit a pound, any amount of meat for any amount of people.

Let there then be no desponding. Let minerals be our watchword, minerals our aim. Let us develop the hidden wealth of the land patiently, zealously, confidently. If this we do, not forgetting the "bags that wax not old," we shall do well—our cry "Floreat Columbia B" will not have been in vain.

H. P. WRIGHT,
Archdeacon of Columbia.

P. S.—I have not mentioned the highly productive banks of the Lower Fraser when considering the agricultural resources of the Colony, because the difficulties to be overcome will more or less limit farming in that direction for some years. And admitting, as I readily do, that the prairie lands (far, very far more extensive than generally fancied) are well calculated for the culture of cereals, especially wheat, bread stuffs to feed colonists in the interior will for economy's sake always be produced above Yale.

H. P. W.

MR. EDITOR:—Unaccustomed as I am to writing for newspapers, and averse as I am to entering upon a newspaper controversy upon any subject whatever, I yet cannot permit the last letter of "Argus" to pass unexposed, lest some might be deceived by his plausable but disingenuous clap-trap. With respect to the *style* in which your correspondent indulges I have only to remark that he appears to be thoroughly master of *langage des halles*.

It appears to suit the purpose of "Argus" to deal in sweeping generalities. He says "we are fairly overrun with officials of all grades." I would invite him to condescend to particulars—show where he would apply the pruning knife without interfering with the efficiency of the Public Service, and your readers will be better able to estimate the value of his assertions, as well as the merits of the subject upon which he writes.

"Argus" disingenuously puts the population of British Columbia at 7,000, thereby entirely ignoring a native population of upwards of 60,000, and upon this glaringly false basis indulges in what he facetiously terms "a little arithmetical exercise." *Ex uno disce omnes.* I will not, therefore, tire both you and your readers with any further review of the silly twaddle in which your correspondent deals.

In short I have come to the conclusion, and, I fancy, so have the public, that "Argus" is just what I wrote him down at the outset—a disappointed office-hunter, probably a "needy" and "seedy" one at that, viewing the whole class of officials with a jaundiced eye—and that his real object is not the public good so much as the gratification of a petty revenge, and a desire to raise a cry in this Colony for which there is no real ground. These being my convictions I now take my leave of one whom I deem beneath my notice, believing that I have successfully performed the little surgical operation of extracting his sting, thereby rendering him harmless for evil. I would, in conclusion, however, advise you, Mr. Editor, in future to exclude such trashy scurrility as comes from the pen of "Argus," if you would maintain the respectability of your journal.

FAIR PLAY.

A MISTAKE.—Persons from the country coming to deal at the London House, having been misled as to the proper address, Messrs. Turner and Co. request them particularly to notice that their place of business is at the "LONDON HOUSE," No. 6, Fort street, *next* door to Jay's nursery store, Victoria. *

New Advertisements.

CIRCULAR.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
New Westminster, Sept. 23, 1864.

SIR:—With reference to the Circular from this office dated 16th September, 1863, on the subject of selecting certain unofficial Members to serve in the Legislative Council, I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you that the instruments under which the Members so selected were appointed will expire on the 31st December next. You will therefore proceed with all convenient dispatch to give the most public notice possible that a meeting will be held, on a day to be named by you, for the purpose of learning the wishes of the inhabitants in the matter, and to select a person of good character and approved loyalty to represent their interests in the Legislative Council.

You will submit for His Excellency's approval the name of the Member so chosen.

The Members will represent the following districts:
NEW WESTMINSTER,
DOUGLAS and LILLOOET,
HOPE, YALE, and LYTTON,
CARIBOO EAST and QUESNEL FORKS,
CARIBOO WEST and QUESNEL MOUTH.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES GOOD,
for the Colonial Secretary.

C. J. Prichard, Esq., J. P., New Westminster.

WITH THE VIEW TO CARRY OUT SUCCESSfully the instructions contained in the foregoing Circular of the Colonial Secretary, I hereby call a meeting of the inhabitants of the City and District of New Westminster to assemble at the Court House, New Westminster, at 12 o'clock (noon) on MONDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER proximo, for the purpose of selecting a person to represent their interests in the Legislative Council of the Colony.

C J. PRICHARD, J.P., A.C.I.P.
New Westminster, Sept. 30, 1864. oc1td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS ISsued out of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, to me directed, in the case of WEBSTER vs. MILLARD, I will sell the

STEAMER HOPE!

by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the first day of October next, at the hour of 12 o'clock (noon) at the Court House, subject to the following mortgages:—
Guy Huston, $1325 00
Peter McQuade, 3113 00

D. B. HICKEY, Deputy Sheriff.
New Westminster, Sept. 24, 1864. se28td

POSTPONEMENT.

THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED UNTIL

WEDNESDAY, the 5th INSTANT.

oc1 D. B. HICKEY, Deputy Sheriff

Bank of British North America,

ASSAY OFFICE, VICTORIA.

GOLD DUST MELTED & ASSAYED.

CHARGES:

For all deposits under 50 ounces $2
For all " above 50 " One quarter of one per cent.

Ores of every description carefully Assayed

CHARGES:

For each Mineral Assay $10

GOLD DUST AND BARS PURCHASED at the current rates.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Victoria, May 7, 1864. my18tc

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and sent by **Express**
To Every part of the Colony,
as well as to
Victoria, Washington Territory, Oregon and California.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates, and
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
of every description executed in a PROMPT and WORKMAN-LIKE manner.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1864.

"A Horrible Tale."—A Solicitor Frightened Out of His Wits.

The *Globe* of Thursday publishes the following thrilling narrative. How terribly alarmed Mr. Beard must have been! Mr. Thomas Beard, the well-known solicitor of Basinghall-street, on Tuesday last entered the half-past 9 o'clock train from Fenchurch-street to Snaresbrook, where he resides. At Stratford all the other passengers in the compartment went out, and just as the train was again starting, a man entered and sat down next to the door, Mr. Beard being in the farther and opposite corner. This person was rather tall, proportionably thick-set, dressed in black, and wearing a straw hat slouched over his forehead. In his right hand, close by his side, he held something about two feet in length, about the thickness of an ordinary ruler or an iron bar; it was encased in leather, and appeared to be thinner at one end than the other. Whatever the article was, its owner kept it completely behind him, and apparently his hand on it. "Isn't the train late?" he asked. "I think it is," was the reply. "What is the right time?" he asked. Mr. Beard took from his waistcoat pocket a gold lever watch, suspended by a gold chain but at once the extreme incautiousness of such an act struck him. He suddenly replaced his watch, and looked up; his companion had not risen, but was nearer by a foot, his right hand still behind him, and his eyes fixed upon the chain. Mr. B. felt himself exceedingly uncomfortable. "Strange thing, that murder of Mr. Briggs in the railway carriage?" "Yes, very." "Do you think there was more than one in it, eh?" "I can't say." "Anything fresh about it to-day, eh?" This afforded what, for the instant, appeared a good opportunity, and flinging an evening paper to the stranger, Mr. Beard replied, "Look for yourself;" at the same time fully resolving to open the door of the carriage, if not to spring from it, whilst his interrogator opened the sheets of the journal. The man, however, took up the newspaper with his left hand, slid along the seat, his right hand being still behind his back, until he gradually faced his travelling companion, threw the paper down without looking at it saying, "I can't read—getting too old," placed his left arm completely across the window frame, leaning forward until his left hand was within six inches of Mr. Beard. The latter, although expecting every moment to be seized, did not shift his seat, as it was by the side next the platform, and when their he could give an alarm if prevented getting out the carriage. Remembering the recent murder on the same line, he felt himself getting ill, but gradually got his arm on the window-frame, and when the train arrived at Low Leyton the stranger inclining slightly backwards, he got up, twisted the handle of the door, and rushed out. He entered an adjoining compartment well occupied, from which, as the train again moved forward, he observed the wearer of the slouched hat walking hastily away as though in quest of some one. On arriving at Snaresbrook, Mr. Beard made a communication of what had occurred to Mr. Wooton, the station-master, and has since done so to Mr. Suderintendent Howie, K division of police, so thoroughly convinced is he that a murderous outrage was purposed, and was only not committed through his own caution an watchfulness.

More of Brute Butler's Doings.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Richmond, says:—"In some instances the men have been shot down by drunken black soldiers or scourged to death, and then nailed to trees and gate-posts, and their neighbours, for asking permission to inter their remains, have been forced from their homes and transported to distant prisons. Where the men have been made to suffer thus, the reader may imagine, though I shall not attempt to depict, the unmentionable horrors to which tender women have been subjected, and under which they have actually perished!"

CRINOLINE STATISTICS.—"A calculation has been made," says the *Salut Public*, of Lyons, "on the subject of crinolines, which is worthy of attention. Those dresses, in fact, require three metres more material than the ordinary ones. As no less than 20 millions of ladies' dresses are made every year in France, the additional quantity used is 60 millions of metres, which, taken at the average price of 2f. a metre, makes the sum of 120 million francs. In addition must be mentioned two extra petticoats required for those ample dresses, and the material for which cost 120 millions more. The steel cages must be also taken into account, and as they cannot be estimated at less than 15f. each, a further sum of 150 millions must be added. These three sums together make a tribute of 390 millions, or about one-fifth of the State Budget, paid to a ridiculous and inconvenient fashion.—*All the Year Round.*

A REPORTING MACHINE.—A novel and curious instrument has been invented by M. Bryois. It is for the purpose of taking short-hand notes with more than the usual rapidity. It consists of a series of levers worked by keys like a piano, and acting on a set of types which impress themselves on a strip of paper that is gradually unrolled. Working only with one finger, an ordinary reporter can work as quickly as the best short-hand reporter, but by using the two hands the rapidity is increased immensely.—*English Paper.*

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the Brick Building on Lytton Square, New Westminster, in the possession of Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, of Victoria, will, from and after this date, no longer be used as a Bonded Warehouse.
Custom House, July 29th, 1864.

THE ABOVE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE WILL be open for General Storage after this date.
PIONEER WHARF, HARRIS & CO.
New Westminster, August 5, 1864. au6tc

CAUTION.

I HEREBY CAUTION all persons against buying or in any way negotiating for a certain PROMISSORY NOTE, dated on or about the 30th March, 1864, drawn by me in favor of R. CURNEW, for Five Hundred and Seventy-five ($575) Dollars, as the same has been paid in full.
Wm. DIETZ.
Lytton, B. C., Sept. 12, 1864. se21 1m

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS, to date, against the steamer *Flying Dutchman* must be left with Mr. Wm. FISHER for settlement, on or before the 20th October next; and notice is hereby given that no goods are to be supplied to the said steamer from this date without a written order from Mr. J. W. MOORE.
Wm. MOORE, Master.
New Westminster, Sept. 20, 1864. se21tc

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having disposed of his business to Messrs. WITHROW & TILLEY, gives notice to all those indebted to him that accounts remaining unsettled on the 5th proximo will positively be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
G. R. ASHWELL.
New Westminster, Sept. 20, 1864. se21td

Antler Bed-rock Flume Co., Limited.

FINAL NOTICE TO DEFAULTING SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Shares in the above Company upon which the assessments levied from time to time have not been paid, will be forfeited to the Company, and the Shareholders sued for the amount of their assessments, unless the same are paid to the undersigned, at the office of the Company, on or before Friday, the 30th day of September, instant.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. J. COCHRANE, Secretary.
Victoria, Sept. 19, 1864. se21 1m

Grouse Creek Flume Co., Limited.

NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held this day, a further call of Five Dollars per Share was levied, payable to the Secretary at the office of the Company, in Fort street, near Broad.
J. P. CRANFORD, Secretary.
Victoria, Sept. 16, 1864. se21 1m

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or in any way negotiating for, a Promissory Note made by me in favor of T. T. LYTH, for the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, and dated Williams Creek, July 7th, 1864, as the said note has been obtained under false pretenses, and I will not pay it.
ROBERT HOLLOWAY.
Williams Creek, Sept. 2, 1864. se17 1m

New Music,

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

SHEET MUSIC

Received by the last Steamer,
ap27tc at CLARKSON & CO.'S.

Grouse Creek Flume Co., Limited.

NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held this day, a fourth Call of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents was levied on the stock of the Company, payable forthwith to the Secretary.
J. P. CRANFORD, Secretary.
Victoria, V. I., September 1st, 1864. se7 1m

NOTICE.

AFTER THIS DATE, URIAH NELSON & CO. ARE not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin.
URIAH NELSON & CO.
Port Douglas, May 2, 1864. my4 tc

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the inhabitants of New Westminster, and the public, that he is always ready to attend any orders for MASONRY WORK, in Brick, Stone or Plastering. Furnaces, Ovens and Kilns particularly attended to. Any person requiring work in the above line will please leave their orders at the office of Geo. Hooper, Auctioneer.
je29 tc JONATHAN MOREY.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT on and after this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by either of my partners on account of GOULDING & Co., without my consent.
JAMES CHAPMAN.
Tenass Lake, B. C., Aug. 24, 1864. au27tc

LUMBER.

CONSTANTLY on hand in the New Westminster Lumber Yard a large assortment of

Rough and Dressed Lumber,

—ALSO—

DOORS AND WINDOWS OF ALL SIZES.

Bills of Lumber cut on the shortest notice, and orders from the interior promptly attended to.
J. A. R. HOMER.
New Westminster, Feb. 12th 1861.

New Boot and Shoe Shop
MARY-STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY.
☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired.
W. WOODMAN
New Westminster Feb. 1861. fy12-1m

New Advertisements.

THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels. In all diseases it is of primary importance to set the stomach right. These Pills are purifiers, alteratives, and strengtheners of the stomach. They may be taken under any circumstances. Though powerfully tonic, and satisfactorily aperient, they are mild in their operation, and beneficial to the whole system.

Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.

The wholesale effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood and fluids generally is like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring cheerfulness. Their general aperient qualities well fit them for a domestic medicine, particularly for females of all ages and periods of life. They never betray any disagreeable irritating qualities; they quickly eject all impurities from the system, and regulate every function of the body, giving wonderful tone and energy to weak and debilitated persons, while they brace and strengthen the nervous system in a most extraordinary manner.

To Regain Health, Strength and Vigour.

Whenever persons find themselves in that state termed a "little out of health," and there are so many causes at work to shorten life, it is necessary that Holloway's Pills, the finest purifier of the blood ever known, should be at once taken, as they not only rid both solids and fluids of all morbid matters, but regulate all disordered actions, and strengthen the frame in a most extraordinary manner.

Old Coughs, Colds and Asthmetical Affections.

These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectually twice a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping those parts covered with the preparation, will be found the most effectual remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, bronchitis, and influenza. These remedies tranquilize the hurried breathing, soothe the irritated air-tubes, and assist in dislodging the phlegm which stops up the air-passages. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient in not only curing old settled colds, but asthma of many years standing, and even when patients who were in so bad a state as not able to lie down on their beds lest they be choked with phlegm.

Derangement and Distention of the Bowels, Flatulency Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Any symptoms of the above complaints should be immediately met by appropriate doses of these Pills, according to the printed directions: delay may be followed by disasterous consequences. These Pills are a certain remedy for all the ailments of the alimentary canal, they secure the thorough digestion of the food, and act most kindly on the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. As a household medicine they are unrivalled, and should always be at hand.

Very Important, of Costiveness Beware.

Rarely but little notice is taken of costiveness, yet, at certain periods, it is a sure sign that danger is near. All who are seized with apoplexy and paralysis, have previously suffered from costiveness. In the former case the blood flies to the head a small vein is ruptured on the brain, and we know the rest. Let wives counsel their husbands, and husbands their wives, never to go to bed a second night, if the bowels have not been properly moved during the day, particularly if they feel heavy and drowsy. A few gentle doses of these fine Pills will regulate the circulation of the blood, and all dangerous symptoms.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Retention of Urine
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Sore Throats
Blotches on the skin	Gout	Stone and Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Secondary Symptoms
Colics	Indigestion	Tic Douloureux
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Tumours
Consumption	Jaundice	Ulcers
Debility	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections
Dropsy	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Dysentery	Piles	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London: also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. au12

LOUIS HAUTIER'S

HOTEL.

—AND—

BILLIARD SALOON,

Lytton City, B. C.

THIS House is furnished in the best style, and a stock of excellent LIQUORS and CIGARS kept constantly on hand. The Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in the colony. The charges are moderate.
☞ Good Stabling, and Horses constantly on sale at low prices.
Lytton City, November 10, 1862. no12

BOSTON BAR

HOTEL,

BAKERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscribers flatter themselves that they will give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. A stock of the choicest

Liquors and Cigars

constantly on hand. Also, Bread, Biscuit, Cakes, Pies, etc. Prices very low.
JOLICŒUR & CO.
Boston Bar, B. C., June 25, 1861. je27

New Advertisements.



PROCLAMATION.

A REWARD OF $250

WILL BE PAID by the Government of British Columbia upon and for the apprehension of THOMAS JACKSON, JOHN LOVE, and SAMUEL HOWARD, for each and for either of them, who were concerned in the murder, near Fort Simpson, of certain Police Constables, while in the execution of their duty, on board the sloop *Random*, on the 18th August last.
Dated at Government House, New Westminster, the 10th day of September, 1864.
By Command.
CHARLES GOOD,
se24 1m for the Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BEACONS are being constructed at the Mouth of the "Fraser River." Caution is hereby given that the said Beacons are not intended as marks for the navigable waters of the Channel, but to indicate the locality of the Buoys. Each Beacon as it is constructed will bear distinguishing features, whereby its position may be known from the color of the Buoy it represents.
Up to this date there are two Beacons; one on the South Sand Head, and one at the Spit at the Red Top Buoy.
JAMES COOPER, Harbormaster.
New Westminster, Sept. 19, 1864. se21 1m

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
New Westminster, June 2nd, 1864.

IN PURSUANCE OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS OF the Legislative Council, passed during the late session, the Governor has authorized the following Premiums to be offered with the view of developing the resources of, and stimulating industry throughout, the Colony:—

1. A Premium of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS (£500) to be paid to any person or persons who shall be the first to show to the satisfaction of the Government that he or they have successfully worked by machinery a VEIN OF QUARTZ producing either Gold or Silver, within the Colony of British Columbia.

2. A Premium of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS (£500) to be paid to any person or persons who shall be the first to show to the satisfaction of the Government that he or they have successfully worked any COAL MINE within the Colony of British Columbia, and have *bona fide* produced from such mine Two Hundred (200) tons of good Coal, and have shipped the same to any Port beyond the limits of the Colony.

3. A Premium of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS (£500) to be paid to any person or persons who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Government that he or they have been the first to complete in a *bona fide* manner the building of a VESSEL, within the Colony of British Columbia, of not less than Five Hundred (500) tons burthen.

4. A Premium of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS (£500) to any person or persons who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Government that he or they have been the first to find any new ALLUVIAL MINING DISTRICT sufficiently extensive to give remunerative labor to Five Hundred (500) men for a period of not less than Six (6) months.

The Governor in Council to be the sole judge as to whether any of the above Premiums are to be awarded.
By His Excellency's command,
je4 ARTHUR N. BIRCH.

Just Received and For Sale.

5000 lbs. CHOICE CALIFORNIA BACON.
20 Cases JEWELL & HARRISON'S LARD.
500 lbs. ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.
je22tc By PICHT & HOYT.

PICHT & HOYT,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Spirits, Wines, Ales and Segars.

BRANDIES—French, H. & F. Martell, Pelevoisin and American in bulk and cases;
RUM—Jamaica and other brands;
WHISKEY—Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela in bulk and cases;
GIN—Holland in bulk and cases;
OLD TOM—Different brands;
WINES—Port, Sherry, California wines, various brands;
CHAMPAGNE, PORTER & ALES—Different brands;
SYRUPS & BITTERS—All kinds;
HAVANNA SEGARS—Different brands.

PICHT & HOYT,

New Westminster, B. C.,

BREWERS & MALTSTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Brewer Stock;

DISTILLERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DOUBLE REFINED SPIRITS,

40° over proof, superior to any;

—ALSO,—

REFINED ALCOHOL

in Tins, 95 per cent. ap2tc

New Advertisements.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance wherever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; and most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout & Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm & other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach, consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will be readily improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should not be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps & all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure the liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs.	Chapped Hands,	Scalds.
Bad Breasts.	Contracted and Stiff Joints.	Sore Nipples.
Burns.	Elephantiasis.	Sore-throats.
Bunions.	Fistulas.	Skin-diseases.
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies.	Gout.	Scurvy.
Coco-bay.	Glandular Swellings.	Sore-heads.
Chiego-foot.	Lumbago.	Tumors
Corns (soft).	Piles.	Ulcers.
Cancers,	Rheumatism.	Wounds.
Chilblains,		Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. au18

BALMORAL SEED STORE

—AND—

Nursery Depot,

FORT STREET.

MY STOCK OF SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, &c., being now very complete, Farmers and Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. Country and British Columbia Merchants supplied at the lowest wholesale rates.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed Agent for some of the Largest Importers and Best Manufacturers of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINES in San Francisco, is prepared to supply all sorts of Agricultural Implements and Machines at a small advance on San Francisco prices. Parties wanting Patent Hay Presses, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Fanning Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Scythes or any other Implement or Machine will do well to send their orders. Parties ordering will require to remit with the order about one-fifth of the value of the machine to pay Freight.
J. BEGG,
ap18 tc *Balmoral Nursery Depot, Fort St., Victoria.*

THE ORIGINAL

PIONEER

GOVERNMENT BAKERY

Lytton Square, New Westminster.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having taken over the above business from Mr. P. Hick, hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
☞ Orders for WEDDINGS and PARTIES promptly attended to.
W. HARVEY.
New Westminster, Dec. 4, 1863. dec5-tc

Printed and published every Wednesday and Saturday, by JOHN ROBSON, at the office, Lytton Square, New Westminster, in the Colony of British Columbia.